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S. 2435

To increase cooperation on energy issues between the United States Government and foreign governments and entities in order to secure the strategic and economic interests of the United States, and for other purposes.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MARCH 16 (legislative day, MARCH 15), 2006

Mr. LUGAR introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations

A BILL

To increase cooperation on energy issues between the United States Government and foreign governments and entities in order to secure the strategic and economic interests of the United States, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

3 **SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.**

4 This Act may be cited as the “Energy Diplomacy and
5 Security Act of 2006”.

6 **SEC. 2. DEFINITIONS.**

7 In this Act:

1 (1) MAJOR ENERGY PRODUCER.—The term
2 “major energy producer” means a country that—

3 (A) had crude oil, oil sands, or natural gas
4 to liquids production of 1,000,000 barrels per
5 day or greater average in the previous year;

6 (B) has crude oil, shale oil, or oil sands re-
7 serves of 6,000,000,000 barrels or greater, as
8 recognized by the Department of Energy;

9 (C) had natural gas production of
10 30,000,000,000 cubic meters or greater in the
11 previous year;

12 (D) has natural gas reserves of
13 1,250,000,000,000 cubic meters or greater, as
14 recognized by the Department of Energy; or

15 (E) is a direct supplier of natural gas or
16 liquefied natural gas to the United States.

17 (2) MAJOR ENERGY CONSUMER.—The term
18 “major energy consumer” means a country that—

19 (A) had an oil consumption average of
20 1,000,000 barrels per day or greater in the pre-
21 vious year;

22 (B) had an oil consumption growth rate of
23 8 percent or greater in the previous year;

1 (C) had a natural gas consumption of
2 30,000,000,000 cubic meters or greater in the
3 previous year; or

4 (D) had a natural gas consumption growth
5 rate of 15 percent or greater in the previous
6 year.

7 **SEC. 3. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON ENERGY DIPLOMACY AND**
8 **SECURITY.**

9 (a) FINDINGS.—Congress makes the following find-
10 ings:

11 (1) It is imperative to the national security and
12 prosperity of the United States to have reliable, af-
13 fordable, clean, sufficient, and sustainable sources of
14 energy.

15 (2) United States dependence on oil imports
16 causes tremendous costs to the United States econ-
17 omy, foreign policy, military, and environmental sus-
18 tainability.

19 (3) Energy security is a priority for the govern-
20 ments of many foreign countries and increasingly
21 plays a central role in the relations of the United
22 States Government with foreign governments. Global
23 reserves of oil and natural gas are concentrated in
24 a small number of countries. Access to these oil and
25 natural gas supplies depends on the political will of

1 these producing states. Competition between govern-
2 ments for access to oil and natural gas reserves can
3 lead to economic, political, and armed conflict. Oil
4 exporting states have received dramatically increased
5 revenues due to high global prices, enhancing the
6 ability of some of these states to act in a manner
7 threatening to global stability.

8 (4) Efforts to combat poverty and protect the
9 environment are hindered by the continued predomi-
10 nance of oil and natural gas in meeting global en-
11 ergy needs. Development of renewable energy
12 through sustainable practices will help lead to a re-
13 duction in greenhouse gas emissions and enhance
14 international development.

15 (5) Cooperation on energy issues between the
16 United States Government and the governments of
17 foreign countries is critical for securing the strategic
18 and economic interests of the United States and of
19 partner governments.

20 (b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of Con-
21 gress that—

22 (1) United States national security requires
23 that the United States Government have an energy
24 policy that pursues the strategic goal of achieving
25 energy security through access to clean, affordable,

1 sufficient, reliable, and sustainable sources of en-
2 ergy;

3 (2) achieving energy security is a priority for
4 United States foreign policy and requires continued
5 and enhanced engagement with foreign governments
6 and entities in a variety of areas, including activities
7 relating to the promotion of alternative and renew-
8 able fuels, trade and investment in oil, coal, and nat-
9 ural gas, energy efficiency, climate and environ-
10 mental protection, data transparency, advanced sci-
11 entific research, public-private partnerships, and en-
12 ergy activities in international development;

13 (3) the President should ensure that the inter-
14 national energy activities of the United States Gov-
15 ernment are given clear focus to support the na-
16 tional security needs of the United States, and to
17 this end, there should be established a mechanism to
18 coordinate the implementation of United States
19 international energy policy among the Federal agen-
20 cies engaged in relevant agreements and activities;
21 and

22 (4) the Secretary of State should ensure that
23 energy security is integrated into the core mission of
24 the Department of State, and to this end, there
25 should be established within the Office of the Sec-

retary of State a Coordinator for International Energy Affairs with responsibility for—

(A) developing United States international energy policy;

(B) working with appropriate United States Government officials to develop and update analyses of the national security implications of global energy developments;

(C) incorporating energy security priorities into the activities of the Department;

(D) coordinating activities with relevant Federal agencies; and

(E) carrying out other relevant functions currently carried out by the Office of International Energy and Commodity Policy within the Bureau of Economic and Business Affairs.

SEC. 4. STRATEGIC ENERGY PARTNERSHIPS.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress makes the following findings:

(1) United States Government partnership with foreign governments and entities, including partnership with the private sector, for securing reliable and sustainable energy is imperative to ensuring United States security and economic interests, promoting international peace and security, expanding inter-

1 national development, supporting democratic reform,
2 fostering economic growth, and safeguarding the en-
3 vironment.

4 (2) Democracy and freedom should be promoted
5 globally by partnership with foreign governments, in-
6 cluding in particular governments of emerging de-
7 mocracies such as those of Ukraine and Georgia, in
8 their efforts to reduce their dependency on oil and
9 natural gas imports.

10 (3) The United States Government and the gov-
11 ernments of foreign countries have common needs
12 for adequate, reliable, affordable, clean, and sustain-
13 able energy in order to ensure national security, eco-
14 nomic growth, and high standards of living in their
15 countries. Cooperation by the United States Govern-
16 ment with foreign governments on meeting energy
17 security needs is mutually beneficial. United States
18 Government partnership with foreign governments
19 should include cooperation with major energy con-
20 suming countries, major energy producing countries,
21 and other governments seeking to advance global en-
22 ergy security through reliable and sustainable
23 means.

24 (4) The United States Government participates
25 in hundreds of bilateral and multilateral energy

1 agreements and activities with foreign governments
2 and entities. These agreements and activities should
3 reflect the strategic need for energy security.

4 (b) STATEMENT OF POLICY.—It is the policy of the
5 United States—

6 (1) to advance global energy security through
7 cooperation with foreign governments and entities;

8 (2) to promote reliable, diverse, and sustainable
9 sources of all types of energy;

10 (3) to increase global availability of renewable
11 and clean sources of energy;

12 (4) to decrease global dependence on oil and
13 natural gas energy sources; and

14 (5) to engage in energy cooperation to strength-
15 en strategic partnerships that advance peace, secu-
16 rity, and democratic prosperity.

17 (c) AUTHORITY.—The Secretary of State, in coordi-
18 nation with the Secretary of Energy, should immediately
19 seek to establish and expand strategic energy partnerships
20 with the governments of major energy producers and
21 major energy consumers, and with governments of other
22 countries (but excluding any countries that are ineligible
23 to receive United States economic or military assistance).

24 (d) PURPOSES.—The purposes of the strategic energy
25 partnerships established pursuant to subsection (c) are—

1 (1) to strengthen global relationships to pro-
2 mote international peace and security through fos-
3 tering cooperation in the energy sector on a mutu-
4 ally beneficial basis in accordance with respective na-
5 tional energy policies;

6 (2) to promote the policy set forth in subsection
7 (b), including activities to advance—

8 (A) the mutual understanding of each
9 country's energy needs, priorities, and policies,
10 including interparliamentary understanding;

11 (B) measures to respond to acute energy
12 supply disruptions, particularly in regard to pe-
13 troleum and natural gas resources;

14 (C) long-term reliability and sustainability
15 in energy supply;

16 (D) the safeguarding and safe handling of
17 nuclear fuel;

18 (E) human and environmental protection;

19 (F) renewable energy production;

20 (G) access to reliable and affordable en-
21 ergy for underdeveloped areas;

22 (H) appropriate commercial cooperation;

23 (I) information reliability and trans-
24 parency; and

25 (J) research and training collaboration;

1 (3) to advance the national security priority of
2 developing sustainable and clean energy sources, in-
3 cluding through research and development related
4 to, and deployment of—

5 (A) renewable electrical energy sources, in-
6 cluding biomass, wind, and solar;

7 (B) renewable transportation fuels, includ-
8 ing biofuels;

9 (C) clean coal technologies;

10 (D) carbon sequestration, including in con-
11 junction with power generation, agriculture, and
12 forestry; and

13 (E) energy and fuel efficiency, including
14 hybrids and plug-in hybrids, flexible fuel, ad-
15 vanced composites, hydrogen, and other trans-
16 portation technologies; and

17 (4) to provide strategic focus for current and
18 future United States Government activities in energy
19 cooperation to meet the global need for energy secu-
20 rity.

21 (e) DETERMINATION OF AGENDAS.—In general, the
22 specific agenda with respect to a particular strategic en-
23 ergy partnership shall be determined by the Secretary of
24 State in consultation with the Secretary of Energy.

1 (f) USE OF CURRENT AGREEMENTS TO ESTABLISH
2 PARTNERSHIPS.—Some or all of the purposes of the stra-
3 tegic energy partnerships established under subsection (c)
4 may be pursued through existing bilateral or multilateral
5 agreements and activities. Such agreements and activities
6 shall be subject to the reporting requirements in sub-
7 section (g).

8 (g) REPORTS REQUIRED.—

9 (1) INITIAL PROGRESS REPORT.—Not later
10 than 180 days after the date of the enactment of
11 this Act, the Secretary of State shall submit to the
12 appropriate congressional committees a report on
13 progress made in developing the strategic energy
14 partnerships authorized under this section.

15 (2) ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORTS.—

16 (A) IN GENERAL.—Not later than one year
17 after the date of the enactment of this Act, and
18 annually thereafter for 20 years, the Secretary
19 of State shall submit to the appropriate con-
20 gressional committees an annual report on
21 agreements entered into and activities under-
22 taken pursuant to this section, including inter-
23 national environment activities.

24 (B) CONTENT.—Each report submitted
25 under this paragraph shall include details on—

(i) agreements and activities pursued by the United States Government with foreign governments and entities, the implementation plans for such agreements and progress measurement benchmarks, United States Government resources used in pursuit of such agreements and activities, and legislative changes recommended for improved partnership; and

(ii) policies and actions in the energy sector of partnership countries pertinent to United States economic, security, and environmental interests.

SEC. 5. INTERNATIONAL ENERGY CRISIS RESPONSE MECHANISMS.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress makes the following findings:

(1) Cooperation between the United States Government and governments of other countries during energy crises promotes the national security of the United States.

(2) The participation of the United States in the International Energy Program established under the Agreement on an International Energy Program, done at Paris November 18, 1974 (27 UST 1685),

1 including in the coordination of national strategic
2 petroleum reserves, is a national security asset
3 that—

4 (A) protects the consumers and the econ-
5 omy of the United States in the event of a
6 major disruption in petroleum supply;

7 (B) maximizes the effectiveness of the
8 United States strategic petroleum reserve
9 through cooperation in accessing global reserves
10 of various petroleum products;

11 (C) provides market reassurance in coun-
12 tries that are members of the International En-
13 ergy Program; and

14 (D) strengthens United States Government
15 relationships with members of the International
16 Energy Program.

17 (3) The International Energy Agency projects
18 that the largest growth in demand for petroleum
19 products, other than demand from the United
20 States, will come from China and India, which are
21 not members of the International Energy Program.
22 The Governments of China and India vigorously
23 pursue access to global oil reserves and are attempt-
24 ing to develop national petroleum reserves. Partici-
25 pation of the Governments of China and India in an

1 international petroleum reserve mechanism would
2 promote global energy security, but such participa-
3 tion should be conditional on the Governments of
4 China and India abiding by customary petroleum re-
5 serve management practices.

6 (4) In the Western Hemisphere, only the
7 United States and Canada are members of the
8 International Energy Program. The vulnerability of
9 most Western Hemisphere countries to supply dis-
10 ruptions from political, natural, or terrorism causes
11 may introduce instability in the hemisphere and can
12 be a source of conflict, despite the existence of major
13 oil reserves in the hemisphere.

14 (5) Countries that are not members of the
15 International Energy Program and are unable to
16 maintain their own national strategic reserves are
17 vulnerable to petroleum supply disruption. Disrup-
18 tion in petroleum supply and spikes in petroleum
19 costs could devastate the economies of developing
20 countries and could cause internal or interstate con-
21 flict.

22 (6) The involvement of the United States Gov-
23 ernment in the extension of international mecha-
24 nisms to coordinate strategic petroleum reserves and
25 the extension of other emergency preparedness

1 measures should strengthen the current Inter-
2 national Energy Program.

3 (b) ENERGY CRISIS RESPONSE MECHANISMS WITH
4 INDIA AND CHINA.—

5 (1) AUTHORITY.—The Secretary of State, in
6 coordination with the Secretary of Energy, should
7 immediately seek to establish a petroleum crisis re-
8 sponse mechanism or mechanisms with the Govern-
9 ments of China and India.

10 (2) SCOPE.—The mechanism or mechanisms es-
11 tablished under paragraph (1) should include—

12 (A) technical assistance in the development
13 and management of national strategic petro-
14 leum reserves;

15 (B) agreements for coordinating
16 drawdowns of strategic petroleum reserves with
17 the United States, conditional upon reserve
18 holdings and management conditions estab-
19 lished by the Secretary of Energy;

20 (C) emergency demand restraint measures;

21 (D) fuel switching preparedness and alter-
22 native fuel production capacity; and

23 (E) ongoing demand intensity reduction
24 programs.

1 (3) USE OF EXISTING AGREEMENTS TO ESTAB-
 2 LISH MECHANISM.—The Secretary may, after con-
 3 sultation with Congress and in accordance with ex-
 4 isting international agreements, include China and
 5 India in a petroleum crisis response mechanism
 6 through existing or new multilateral or bilateral
 7 agreements.

8 (c) ENERGY CRISIS RESPONSE MECHANISM FOR THE
 9 WESTERN HEMISPHERE.—

10 (1) AUTHORITY.—The Secretary of State, in
 11 coordination with the Secretary of Energy, should
 12 immediately seek to establish a Western Hemisphere
 13 energy crisis response mechanism.

14 (2) SCOPE.—The mechanism established under
 15 paragraph (1) should include—

16 (A) an information sharing and coordi-
 17 nating mechanism in case of energy supply
 18 emergencies;

19 (B) technical assistance in the development
 20 and management of national strategic petro-
 21 leum reserves within countries of the Western
 22 Hemisphere;

23 (C) technical assistance in developing na-
 24 tional programs to meet the requirements of
 25 membership in a future international energy ap-

1 plication procedure as described in subsection
2 (d);
3 (D) emergency demand restraint measures;
4 (E) fuel switching preparedness and alter-
5 native fuel production capacity; and
6 (F) ongoing demand intensity reduction
7 programs.

8 (3) MEMBERSHIP.—The Secretary should seek
9 to include in the Western Hemisphere energy crisis
10 response mechanism membership for each major en-
11 ergy producer and major energy consumer in the
12 Western Hemisphere and other members of the
13 Hemisphere Energy Cooperation Forum authorized
14 under section 6.

15 (d) INTERNATIONAL ENERGY PROGRAM APPLICA-
16 TION PROCEDURE.—

17 (1) AUTHORITY.—The President should place
18 on the agenda for discussion at the Governing Board
19 of the International Energy Agency, as soon as prac-
20 ticable, the merits of establishing an international
21 energy program application procedure.

22 (2) PURPOSE.—The purpose of such procedure
23 is to allow countries that are not members of the
24 International Energy Program to apply to the Gov-
25 erning Board of the International Energy Agency

1 for allocation of petroleum reserve stocks in times of
2 emergency on a grant or loan basis. Such countries
3 should also receive technical assistance for, and be
4 subject to, conditions requiring development and
5 management of national programs for energy emer-
6 gency preparedness, including demand restraint, fuel
7 switching preparedness, and development of alter-
8 native fuels production capacity.

9 (e) REPORTS REQUIRED.—

10 (1) PETROLEUM RESERVES.—Not later than
11 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act,
12 the Secretary of Energy shall submit to the appro-
13 priate congressional committees a report that evalu-
14 ates the options for adapting the United States na-
15 tional strategic petroleum reserve and the inter-
16 national petroleum reserve coordinating mechanism
17 in order to carry out this section.

18 (2) CRISIS RESPONSE MECHANISMS.—Not later
19 than 180 days after the date of the enactment of
20 this Act, the Secretary of State, in coordination with
21 the Secretary of Energy, shall submit to the appro-
22 priate congressional committees a report on the sta-
23 tus of the establishment of the international petro-
24 leum crisis response mechanisms described in sub-
25 sections (b) and (c). The report shall include rec-

ommendations of the Secretary of State and the Secretary of Energy for any legislation necessary to establish or carry out such mechanisms.

(3) EMERGENCY APPLICATION PROCEDURE.—

Not later than 60 days after a discussion by the Governing Board of the International Energy Agency of the application procedure described under subsection (d), the President should submit to Congress a report that describes—

(A) the actions the United States Govern-

ment has taken pursuant to such subsection;
and

(B) a summary of the debate on the mat-

ter before the Governing Board of the International Energy Agency, including any decision that has been reached by the Governing Board with respect to the matter.

SEC. 6. HEMISPHERE ENERGY COOPERATION FORUM.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress makes the following findings:

(1) The engagement of the United States Government with governments of countries in the Western Hemisphere is a strategic priority for reducing the potential for tension over energy resources, maintaining and expanding reliable energy supplies,

1 expanding use of renewable energy, and reducing the
2 detrimental effects of energy import dependence
3 within the hemisphere. Current energy dialogues
4 should be expanded and refocused as needed to meet
5 this challenge.

6 (2) Countries of the Western Hemisphere can
7 most effectively meet their common needs for energy
8 security and sustainability through partnership and
9 cooperation. Cooperation between governments on
10 energy issues will enhance bilateral relationships
11 among countries of the hemisphere. The Western
12 Hemisphere is rich in natural resources, including
13 biomass, oil, natural gas, coal, and has significant
14 opportunity for production of renewable hydro, solar,
15 wind, and other energies. Countries of the Western
16 Hemisphere can provide convenient and reliable
17 markets for trade in energy goods and services.

18 (3) Development of sustainable energy alter-
19 natives in the countries of the Western Hemisphere
20 can improve energy security, balance of trade, and
21 environmental quality and provide markets for en-
22 ergy technology and agricultural products. Brazil
23 and the United States have led the world in the pro-
24 duction of ethanol, and deeper cooperation on

1 biofuels with other countries of the hemisphere
2 would extend economic and security benefits.

3 (4) Private sector partnership and investment
4 in all sources of energy is critical to providing en-
5 ergy security in the Western Hemisphere.

6 (b) HEMISPHERE ENERGY COOPERATION FORUM.—

7 (1) ESTABLISHMENT.—The Secretary of State,
8 in coordination with the Secretary of Energy, should
9 immediately seek to establish a regional-based min-
10 isterial forum to be known as the Hemisphere En-
11 ergy Cooperation Forum.

12 (2) PURPOSES.—The Hemisphere Energy Co-
13 operation Forum should seek—

14 (A) to strengthen relationships between the
15 United States and other countries of the West-
16 ern Hemisphere through cooperation on energy
17 issues;

18 (B) to enhance cooperation between major
19 energy producers and major energy consumers
20 in the Western Hemisphere, particularly among
21 the governments of Brazil, Canada, Mexico, the
22 United States, and Venezuela;

23 (C) to ensure that energy contributes to
24 the economic, social, and environmental en-

1 hancement of the countries of the Western
2 Hemisphere;

3 (D) to provide an opportunity for open dia-
4 logue and joint commitments between member
5 governments and with private industry; and

6 (E) to provide participating countries the
7 flexibility necessary to cooperatively address
8 broad challenges posed to the energy supply of
9 the Western Hemisphere that are practical in
10 policy terms and politically acceptable.

11 (3) ACTIVITIES.—The Hemisphere Energy Co-
12 operation Forum should implement the following ac-
13 tivities:

14 (A) An Energy Crisis Initiative that will
15 establish measures to respond to temporary en-
16 ergy supply disruptions, including through—

17 (i) strengthening sea-lane and infra-
18 structure security;

19 (ii) implementing a real-time emer-
20 gency information sharing system;

21 (iii) encouraging members to have
22 emergency mechanisms and contingency
23 plans in place; and

1 (iv) establishing a Western Hemi-
2 sphere energy crisis response mechanism
3 as authorized under section 5(c).

4 (B) An Energy Sustainability Initiative to
5 facilitate long-term supply security through fos-
6 tering reliable supply sources of fuels, including
7 development, deployment, and commercializa-
8 tion of technologies for sustainable renewable
9 fuels within the region, including activities
10 that—

11 (i) promote production and trade in
12 sustainable energy, including energy from
13 biomass;

14 (ii) facilitate investment, trade, and
15 technology cooperation in energy infra-
16 structure, petroleum products, natural gas
17 (including liquefied natural gas), energy ef-
18 ficiency (including automotive efficiency),
19 clean fossil energy, renewable energy, and
20 carbon sequestration;

21 (iii) promote regional infrastructure
22 and market integration;

23 (iv) develop effective and stable regu-
24 latory frameworks;

1 (v) develop renewable fuels standards
2 and renewable portfolio standards;

3 (vi) establish educational training and
4 exchange programs between member coun-
5 tries; and

6 (vii) identify and remove barriers to
7 trade in technology, services, and commod-
8 ities.

9 (C) An Energy for Development Initiative
10 to promote energy access for underdeveloped
11 areas through energy policy and infrastructure
12 development, including activities that—

13 (i) increase access to energy services
14 for the poor;

15 (ii) improve energy sector market con-
16 ditions;

17 (iii) promote rural development
18 though biomass energy production and use;

19 (iv) increase transparency of, and par-
20 ticipation in, energy infrastructure
21 projects;

22 (v) promote development and deploy-
23 ment of technology for clean and sustain-
24 able energy development, including biofuel
25 and clean coal technologies; and

1 (vi) facilitate use of carbon sequestra-
 2 tion methods in agriculture and forestry
 3 and linking greenhouse gas emissions re-
 4 duction programs to international carbon
 5 markets.

6 (c) HEMISPHERE ENERGY INDUSTRY GROUP.—

7 (1) AUTHORITY.—The Secretary of State, in
 8 coordination with the Secretary of Commerce and
 9 the Secretary of Energy, should approach the gov-
 10 ernments of other countries in the Western Hemi-
 11 sphere to seek cooperation in establishing a Hemi-
 12 sphere Energy Industry Group, to be coordinated by
 13 the United States Government, involving industry
 14 representatives and government representatives from
 15 the Western Hemisphere.

16 (2) PURPOSE.—The purpose of the forum
 17 should be to increase public-private partnerships,
 18 foster private investment, and enable countries of
 19 the Western Hemisphere to devise energy agendas
 20 compatible with industry capacity and cognizant of
 21 industry goals.

22 (3) TOPICS OF DIALOGUES.—Topics for the
 23 forum should include—

24 (A) promotion of a secure investment cli-
 25 mate;

1 (B) development and deployment of
2 biofuels and other alternative fuels and clean
3 electrical production facilities, including clean
4 coal and carbon sequestration;

5 (C) development and deployment of energy
6 efficient technologies and practices, including in
7 the industrial, residential, and transportation
8 sectors;

9 (D) investment in oil and natural gas pro-
10 duction and distribution;

11 (E) transparency of energy production and
12 reserves data;

13 (F) research promotion; and

14 (G) training and education exchange pro-
15 grams.

16 (d) ANNUAL REPORT.—The Secretary of State, in co-
17 ordination with the Secretary of Energy, shall submit to
18 the appropriate congressional committees an annual re-
19 port on the implementation of this section, including the
20 strategy and benchmarks for measurement of progress de-
21 veloped under this section.

22 **SEC. 7. APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES DE-**
23 **FINED.**

24 In this Act, the term “appropriate congressional com-
25 mittees” means the Committee on Foreign Relations and

1 the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the
2 Senate and the Committee on International Relations and
3 the Committee on Energy and Commerce of the House
4 of Representatives.

